MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, 28th January 1966.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore at Thirty Minutes past Two of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA, B.A., B.L.) in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER.—Before we begin the work, may I remind the House that tomorrow is Saturday and perhaps the Hon'ble Members would like to meet at 8 30 in the morning to facilitate such of them as would like to go in the evening or to arrange their work otherwise. I am issuing the programme tomorrow like that. If the Hon'ble Members want anything to be changed, I would like to know.

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—It is all-right.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER.—As required by Rule 18 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, I report to the House that His Excellency the Governor was pleased to address the two Houses of Legislature today jointly and I place a copy of the Address on the Table of the House.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to this session of the Legislature. The year that has passed has been one full of great and significant events for India both in the internal and international spheres. The long series of violations of the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir and organised infiltration by trained saboteurs reached their culmination when on the morning of September 1, 1965 the armed forces of Pakistan crossed the international border with India and launched an attack in the Chamb area.

How the Defence Forces of India dealt with this unprovoked attack and inflicted a crushing blow on the enemy's military machine, not only on land but also in the air, is by now part of history. Let me take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation and gratitude to the valiant members of our armed forces and to the people of India, especially of the border areas for their sacrifices in the defence of our Motherland.

In the uneasy days of truce that followed the cease-fire, when the atmosphere in the two countries was thick with tension and hatred, a decision of wise and far-sighted statesmanship was taken by our Prime Minister to meet the President of Pakistan and explore, if possible, a basis for lasting peace and friendship between the two countries. This historic meeting resulted in the famous Tashkent Declaration which has been widely acclaimed by lovers of peace all over the world. Unfortunately, however, at the height of his achievement and when India and the world could least afford it, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was snatched from our midst by the cruel hands of Fate. Lal Bahadur Shastri fell at his post of duty, a soldier of peace, at the moment of his greatest victory. The world is the poorer for his passing away; and we in India will sorely miss his sure and steady hand in the guidance of our affairs. On behalf of this State and of all of us assembled here, I wish to record our deep sense of gratitude to the late Lal Bahadur Shastri for his invaluable services to this country and to the world during the brief period of his Prime Ministership of India. I now request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a minute as a mark of respect to his memory.

[*The House stood in silence for a minute*]

It speaks volumes for the maturity and vitality of democracy in India that a new Prime Minister was elected within a short time and in a smooth, orderly and dignified manner in accordance with the democratic process of open election by secret ballot. While welcoming Shrimathi Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister of India, let us pray to the Almighty to shower His blessings on her and to endow her with wisdom and strength to tackle effectively the innumerable problems that confront our country today.

Planning

As the financial year 1965-66 draws to its close, we shall have completed the Third Five-Year Plan. This, therefore, is the appropriate time to review briefly the State's performance during this five-year plan period. As against the Third Plan target of expenditure of Rs. 250 crores, the actual expenditure, it is expected, will be of the order of Rs. 243 crores or a little above 97 per cent. Considering the two serious interruptions caused to the smooth execution of development programmes, once in 1962 and again in 1965, due to unprovoked aggression across our borders, the above performance seems quite satisfactory. In certain important sectors like minor irrigation, fisheries, large and medium industries, roads and health, the progress achieved has been particularly noteworthy. Under minor irrigation and communications, for example, the actual expenditure is likely to be about 200 per cent of the original Plan allocation.

In April 1966 we shall be entering the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. Owing to several factors which need not be gone into here, the Government of India have not yet taken a final decision on the size of the Fourth

Plan. However, in the light of discussions held between the State Government and the Planning Commission, the size of the Fourth Plan of Mysore has been tentatively fixed at Rs. 537 crores. While aiming at the consolidation of the results of the first three Plans and ensuring full utilisation of the potential so far created, the Fourth Plan will be oriented to meet the needs of Defence and will give priority to quick-maturing projects of a productive nature.

The Annual Plan for 1966-67 has been approved with an outlay of Rs. 50.72 crores, out of which Rs. 34 crores will be available as Central assistance. Agriculture including co-operation accounts for Rs. 17.3 crores and Irrigation and Power projects for Rs. 19.2 crores; the balance of Rs. 14.2 crores is distributed among Industry, Transport and Communications and Social Services like Health, Education, etc. It will thus be seen that more than 50 per cent of the annual plan provision for 1966-67 has been set apart for schemes which will directly lead to increased agricultural production.

Manpower Studies and Evaluation Agency

Study Groups have been set up for assessment of the requirements of technical manpower for the State's Fourth Plan. As many as seven detailed studies are in progress regarding availability of specific categories of skilled and trained personnel.

The Directorate of Evaluation is well established by now, thanks largely to liberal financial assistance from the Central Government. Detailed studies on 33 different Plan programmes have been initiated and these reports, when received, will go a long way in pin-pointing our short-comings in the past and help us to plan properly for

the future. A State Evaluation Committee has been set up to undertake periodic reviews of the work of the Directorate and give it guidance from time to time. The Directorate of Statistics has also taken up several important studies and surveys some of which highlight the impact of Plan programmes on the economy of the State. The 19th round of the socio-economic survey initiated by the National Sample Survey has been completed and the 20th round has been taken up recently.

Seasonal Conditions

The State passed through a critical period during the second half of 1965 on account of widespread failure of rains. The South-West monsoon which began very weakly subsequently failed almost totally while the North-East monsoon was late in arriving by more than four to six weeks in places. This resulted in unprecedented scarcity conditions in many areas of the State. Energetic steps were taken by the Government to ensure that standing crops were saved wherever possible with the help of diesel and electric pump-sets as also to encourage to the maximum extent cultivation of a second crop. Special allotments of funds were made available to the Divisional Commissioners in addition to the existing budget provision, for undertaking scarcity relief works. It was laid down that even among such works priority should be given to those which would result in productive permanent assets, such as contour bunding, digging of community wells for irrigation, construction of feeder channels to tanks, de-silting of tanks followed by construction of silt-traps and planting of trees in the catchment area and so on. Special permission was also given by Government to

ryots to grow a food crop on tank beds during the second crop season on payment of a nominal charge of 25 paise per acre.

Apart from the very large number of pump-sets made available to the ryots, the State P.W.D. have been asked to take up immediately 31 lift irrigation schemes sanctioned by the Government of India under its "Crash Programme" for food production. In addition, a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been earmarked for such of the minor irrigation schemes as can be completed by the Public Works Department before June 1966.

Arrangements were made for procurement of fodder from forests and other surplus areas to meet the acute scarcity of fodder in the drought affected areas, the transport charges being met by Government.

A Study Team set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of an Adviser to the Planning Commission is expected to visit the drought affected areas of the State sometime in February 1966 and report to the Government on further steps called for to afford relief to the people in distress.

Food

Even in normal years, our State is marginally deficit in the production of foodgrains and is dependent to some extent upon import of rice from Andhra Pradesh and wheat from the Government of India. This year, in view of the unusually bad seasonal conditions, the food deficit is estimated to be substantially higher.

With a view to making up at least part of the deficit, the State Government had, during 1965, decided to

ocure in all about 2.18 lakh tonnes of foodgrains—paddy
2.1 lakh tonnes which is equivalent to 1.4 lakh tonnes of
ce), wheat (.14 lakh tonne), jowar (0.63 lakh tonne)
id maize (0.01 lakh tonne). The indications now are
iat the total procurement under the levy orders of all the
odgrains taken together may amount only to about
lakh tonnes.

Towards the end of 1964, when the food situation ecame difficult, a system of informal rationing was itroduced in Bangalore. This was subsequently extended o 20 other towns and industrial areas in the State. n addition, *ad hoc* issues were being made to rural reas accord ng to local requirements. The system f informal rationing has since been abolished in Mangalore and Udipi with effect from 1st December 1965 nd in all other areas (except Bangalore and K. G. F.) rom 1st January 1966. It is proposed to introduce statutory rationing in Bangalore and K. G. F. as soon as the Government are in a position to build up adequate stocks of foodgrains for the purpose.

It is calculated that the total requirements for 1966 of all foodgrains for the areas to be put under statutory rationing, areas to be under informal rationing and for *'ad hoc'* issues to rural areas works out to about 9.78 lakh tonnes as shown under :—

	Rice	*Wheat*	*Jowar*	*Total*
		(In lakh tonnes)		
Statutory rationing ..	1.15	0.69	0.00	1.84
Informal rationing ..	0.45	0.25	0.14	0.84
"*Ad hoc*" issues ..	3.03	2.37	1.70	7.10
	4.63	3.31	1.84	9.78

Excluding the amount of 1 lakh tonne expected to be procured from within the State, the remainder of 8.78 or 9 lakh tonnes have been requested from the Government of India.

Law and Order

The general law and order situation in the State was fairly satisfactory during the year 1965 despite of the emergency arising out of the Indo-Pakistan conflict and food shortage due to failure of rains. In the month of November there were some disturbances in Mandya and Mysore Districts which were however promptly dealt with and normalcy was restored within a few days.

The incidence of crime showed a slight downward trend during the year 1965 under all heads except murder. Effective steps are being taken to prevent the smuggling of foodgrains from out of the State and for detecting and preventing hoarding by anti-social elements.

Police Housing

The Police Housing Scheme continued to receive the utmost attention of Government during the year 1965. The Government of India have so far given an amount of Rs. 162.5 lakhs under this Scheme. Quarters for 12 Circle Inspectors, 42 Sub-Inspectors, 182 Head Constables and 2,366 Police Constables have been completed. With the completion of the works now in progress, 61 per cent of the Police Personnel of the State will have been provided with quarters.

Homeguard and Civil Defence

There has been a general awakening among the public as a result of the recent conflict with Pakistan. More

people have been coming forward to join the Home Guards Organisation both in the urban and rural areas. Training imparted to the Home Guards has been systematised by providing Police instructional staff to the District Units. The Headquarters Training Centre at Bangalore has been provid ng facilities for advanced training to selected Home Guards drawn from Distr.ct Units. Various courses in specialised training are also being provided at the Bangalore Centre.

The Fire Services have been transferred from the Control of the Inspector-General of Police to the Directorate of Civil Defence and efforts are being made to strengthen and improve the Fire Services as an essential complement of Civil Defence.

Housing

The Housing Programme for the year 1966-67 envisages construction of 240 houses at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 120 houses at a cost of Rs. 19.50 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, and 45 to 50 tenements under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme at a cost of Rs. one lakh. For the Village Housing Scheme, 6 lakhs are provided for the construction of about 500 houses, mostly in villages affected by floods.

Welfare of Backward Classes

All programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes including those in the field of Education and economic uplifts will continue in the Fourth Plan. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Educational programme is catching up and that its range and extent are increasing

considerably from year to year. On the Economic front, it is proposed in the Fourth Plan to take up a number of multi-purpose co-operative Rehabilitation Projects as also to increase the capacity of Industrial Training Institutes and Centres.

To eradicate the social evil of untouchability a Prize Competition Scheme among the Village Panchayats has been introduced. Exclusive Hostels for Harijans have been abolished in favour of cosmopolitan and non-denominational hostels. It is hoped that with financial assistance from the Government of India, the State would be able to establish a Backward Class Training Research and Survey Institute as well as a Backward Class Finance Corporation. The Government of India have also been requested for sanctioning of three Tribal Development Blocks.

The implementation of Social and Moral Hygiene projects as well as Social Defence Programme gathered momentum during the last year of the Third Plan, and in the Fourth Plan it is hoped that considerable work will be done. The standard of institutional and non-institutional services is sought to be improved by improving the content of training and education in Certified Schools and Vocational Training Centres by the introduction of Condensed Courses with a special curriculum and by providing better staff and equipment. It is also proposed to organise Inmate Councils so as to inculcate in the members qualities of leadership, self-discipline and responsibility for good group life.

The recent appointment of Visiting Committees for all the institutions and the constitution of District Probation Advisory Committees has helped in improving the quality of work in this field.

Education

One thousand more posts of primary school teachers were sanctioned during 1965-66 bringing the total appointments to 14,000 during the Third Plan. In addition 2,109 posts of full-time Hindi Teachers have been added to Government and non-Government Senior Primary Schools in the State. The Department of Education has also implemented a Scheme for distribution of bottled milk to 8,000 children of selected primary schools in Bangalore City.

In order to give a fillip to Secondary Education, freeships in High Schools, *viz.*, VIII, IX and X Standards, have been granted to all children whose parents' income does not exceed Rs. 2,400 per annum. It is estimated that nearly 87 per cent of students in High Schools are getting these freeships. From the year 1966-67, Government have decided to make Secondary Education free for all children, irrespective of the income limit of their parents. During the year 1965-66, permission was accorded to start 150 schools in the State under private agencies as well as by local bodies. Fifty-eight High Schools were permitted to introduce XI Standard which is equivalent to P.U.C. The total number of High Schools in the State has risen from 1,151 to 1,309.

Two B.Ed. Colleges, one at Davangere and the other at Jamkhandi, have been opened under the advance action programme. The existing capacity in the Teachers' Training Institutes at Under-Graduate level has been increased by 550 seats. As an incentive for qualitative improvement of teaching, Government have ordered the sanction of two advance increments to Graduate Teachers

in High Schools who acquire at their own cost M.A., M.Sc., M.Com. or M.Ed. Degrees. It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the Legislature for converting the Secondary Education Board into a Statutory Body.

In the field of Technical Education, four more junior Technical Schools have been started at Mangalore, Bagalkot, Gulbarga and Bhadravati. Hostels for 9 Polytechnics were sanctioned out of which 6 have been taken up for construction during 1965 and the remaining will be taken up during 1966.

A decision has been taken to introduce an integrated programme for National fitness known as the "National Fitness Corps" for Middle/High/Higher Secondary Schools throughout the country. The new programme is essentially a combination of the best features of Physical Education, National Discipline Scheme and A.C.C. and will cover children of the age groups 9—16.

In view of the emergency, Civil Defence Training has been introduced in the training syllabus of the N.C.C. In collaboration with the Departments of Agriculture and Social Welfare, N.C.C. Cadets have organised camps at several places to carry out soil conservation, contour bunding, afforestation, etc. All Educational Institutions in the State have been requested to see that all vacant space belonging to them are utilised for growing food or vegetable crops.

In the field of Adult Literacy, a Pilot Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000 on the pattern of Grama Shikshana Moheen of Maharastra is being implemented in Bidar District.

The Government Press at Mysore has been converted into a Text Book Press. Free text books have been supplied to school children from this Press by utilising paper costing about Rs. 10 lakhs received as a gift from Australia and Sweden.

Health Services

An important decision taken by the Government in this field has been to amalgamate the two Departments—Public Health and Medical—into a single department known as the Directorate of Health Services for better co-ordinated direction to both the curative and preventive services.

In regard to Malaria Eradication, 14 Districts have entered the maintenance phase and the remaining districts will be entering into the maintenance phase in 1966. The Small-Pox Eradication Programme which was completed in 1964 is also under the maintenance phase. The Leprosy Control Programme has been extended to a few more endemic areas.

In order to give a vigorous impetus to population control, the Family Planning Programme has been reorganised so as to reach all sections of the community throughout the State. The new method—I.U.C.D.—has become popular and if the present rate of progress is maintained, there is every expectation of our aim being achieved, namely, of reducing the birth-rate by half within the course of the next seven years.

Municipal Administration

The Mysore Town and Country Planning Act was brought into force with effect from the 15th January 1965.

For implementing the various provisions of this Act, Government have constituted a Town Planning Board for the State. Local Planning areas have been specified in respect of Bangalore, Mangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum and steps are being taken to establish Local Planning Authorities to ensure execution of local Plans.

Labour

During 1965 five more Welfare Centres were established in different places for providing recreation and other facilities to Labour. To promote welfare activities for the benefit of Labour in the State, the Mysore State Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 has been enacted.

Government have before them a proposal for the establishment of a Regional Labour Institute during the Fourth Five-Year Plan for education, research and training in Labour and allied matters. It is also proposed to form a Labour and Industrial Bureau. In place of the existing State Labour Advisory Committee, an Industrial Relations Board consisting of representatives of employers, employees and Government is proposed to be constituted to help in resolving major labour disputes and other allied problems.

An Evening Classes Scheme has been taken up for imparting part-time training to industrial workers in order to improve their technical knowledge and skill in the trades in which they are engaged. The classes will be for two hours on alternate days over a period of two years.

Employment and Training

At the end of the Second Plan there were 12 Training Institutes with 1,664 seats providing training in

15 vocations. During the Third Plan period, 3 new institutes were sanctioned at K.G.F., Hassan and Bijapur along with 2,736 additional seats. All these institute have started functioning.

During the Fourth Plan, there is a programme to have 3,000 additional seats involving an outlay of Rs. 328.00 lakhs with four new institutes at Tumkur, Belgaum, Bangalore and Dandeli.

As against the target of 1,500 apprentices by the end of the Third Plan, about 1,000 apprentices both in full-time and short-term apprenticeship groups have so far been trained. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to train about 3,000 apprentices for an outlay of about 40.00 lakhs.

Agriculture

Consequent on the failure of rains during 1965, a very severe challenge is being faced by the State in the field of Agriculture. As you are aware, more than 90 per cent of the cultivated area in the State has no assured irrigation facilities and is therefore dependent on the monsoon. As I had stated earlier in this address, Government therefore geared up the official machinery at all levels to tackle on an emergency basis the twin problems of saving of the standing crop and growing of a second crop wherever possible. The existing rules and procedures were substantially simplified in order to ensure that the ryots obtained pumpsets and accessories with the least possible delay.

With a view to conserve and utilise the available water to the maximum extent and to bring as large an area as possible under cultivation, steps have been taken to persuade the ryots to grow light irrigation crops under

major and minor irrigation projects instead of crops like paddy and sugarcane which need heavy irrigation. The required quantities of seeds for these lightly irrigated crops are being procured by the Department of Agriculture, both from within the State and from neighbouring States.

Considerable stress is being also laid on the popularisation of high-yielding varieties such as hybrids of jowar, maize and bajra and Taichung 65 paddy. Arrangements have been made for multiplying these seeds during the ensuing summer season so as to assure supply of adequate quantities of high-yielding varieties of seed during the next season.

Irrigation—Major, Medium and Minor

Of the 10 Major Irrigation Projects so far taken up the Ghataprabha Project Stage I is almost completed. Canals under Tungabhadra Project and the Bhadra Project are nearing completion. Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage I, Kabini Reservior Project, Ghataprabha Project Stage II, Malaprabha Project and Upper Krishna Project are under execution. As regards the remaining two projects, *viz.*, Hemavathy and Harangi, preliminary works have been taken up. Out of the 27 Medium sized irrigation projects, 10 projects are at the completion stage, 7 projects are under execution and preliminary works have been taken up as regards the rest.

Fifteen Major and eighty-five Medium Irrigation Projects are under various stages of investigation. In drawing up these projects, the need for optimum utilisation of all the available water resources in the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery basins have been kept in

view. Schemes in the Uttar Pinakini basin and in the basins of the West flowing rivers are also under investigation.

Under Minor Irrigation, during the Third Plan period the target set was 1,69,755 acres. This was practically achieved during the first three years of the plan period. By the end of the Third Plan period a further area of about 1 lakh acres is expected to be covered. The State Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1 crore to complete the spill-over works. As stated earlier, a sum of Rs. 2 crores has also been provided for works under progress and for fresh works which can be completed before June 1966.

As against the target of 12,500 irrigation wells under the Third Plan, as many as 42,000 have been taken up. Of these 24,500 are reported to have been completed by the end of the 4th year of the Plan and the remaining 17,500 were under construction.

The new Irrigation Act (Mysore Act No. 16 of 1965) and the Rules issued thereunder have come into force and are expected to contribute substantially to the rapid development of irrigation in the State.

Horticulture

Several schemes of fruit development, growing of vegetables, potato, spices etc. costing Rs. 80 lakhs have been taken up by the Horticulture Department to tide over the food situation. Under the Cocoanut Development scheme, as against a target of Rs. 3.25 lakhs, cocoanut seedlings numbering 10.66 lakhs have been raised. The scheme of intensive cultivation of vegetables

and quick growing fruits envisaged in the "crash" programme has covered an area of 14,674 acres as against the target of 10,650 acres.

Fisheries

In the context of the present emergency on the food front, the development of Fisheries has been accorded top priority; the allotment of Rs. 130 lakhs provided under the III Plan was fully utilised even before the close of the fourth year of the Plan. The introduction of mechanised fishing has been a success and there has been a steady rise in demand for the supply of mechanised fishing boats. The III Plan target of 150 boats has been revised upward to 250. The Marine Products Processing Training Centre has registered good progress in training candidates from all over India in the fish (food) processing technology. Under the Indo-Norwegian Project work is going apace for provision of harbour facilities, training of fishermen, construction of mechanised boats and setting up of ice and freezing plants.

As regards inland fisheries, the production and stocking of fish seed are making steady progress and fish nurseries have been established at different centres. An extensive fish farm has been completed at the Tungabhadra Dam and fish breeding has been taken up in several Community Development Blocks. With these developments, the import of fish fry from Calcutta has been stopped. In 5 Blocks the applied Nutrition Programme has been introduced and the fish reared in these Blocks are being supplied for the feeding programmes organised under the direction of the *UNICEF*. The Special Development (Crash) Programme under fisheries provides

for an expenditure of Rs. 86 lakhs. This programme includes establishment of two additional Fishermen Training Centres, construction of 8 units of Ice Plants, Freezing Plants and Cold Storages including two such units in inland Centres, provision of landing and berthing facilities in six minor ports, purchase of insulated fish transport vans and construction of approach roads to fishing Centres.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy

The major activity of the Department of Animal Husbandry during the last year has been the implementation of the Special Development (Crash) Programme with a view to intensifying the production of milk, meat and eggs, at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 96 lakhs. This scheme includes intensive cattle development in the milk shed area extending over a radius of 60 miles around Bangalore, distribution of 20,000 selected quality sheep for improving both the wool and mutton characteristics and the establishment of 900 private poultry production farms accompanied by expansion of facilities for multiplying and rearing chicks for distribution, processing and supply of pre-mixed feeds and above all, establishment of a marketing organisation for collecting, grading and disposal of eggs to the best advantage of the producers.

Action has also been taken to intensify the cattle development scheme for increased production of milk required for the successful working of the Bangalore Dairy. For this purpose 100 new Artificial Insemination Centres have been established along with a Centralised Collection

Centre. An intensive Fodder Development Programme has also been taken up for popularising the growing of special fodder grasses, hybrid maize, etc.

The model Dairy Farm at Hessarghatta established under the Indo-Danish collaboration agreement is making good progress.

Forests

To compensate for the large scale exploitation of Forests, afforestation is being taken up extensively. As against a target of 2 lakhs acres under teak, softwood, cashew, fuel and other economic species, an area of 2,68,000 acres is expected to be covered during the Third Plan period. The Department has also taken up intensive plantation of hybrid eucalyptus in several districts at the rate of 15,000 acres per year. Other species being taken up for plantation are rubber and linaloe.

Extensive soil conservation measures have also been taken up by the Forest Department, especially in the catchment area of the Tungabhadra project to prevent soil erosion.

Community Development

The programme for agricultural production has been given the highest priority among the activities of the Community Development Blocks. In view of the prevailing scarcity condition, normal rules governing expenditure on digging and deepening of wells have been relaxed. Enhanced powers have also been delegated to the Field Officers to enable quick decision to be taken on the spot.

Panchayat Raj

The Panchayats also have begun to place more emphasis on agricultural production. They have been requested to utilise the 5 per cent of Land Revenue collection assigned to them for purchase of pump-sets and for mionr irrigation works. The Village Volunteer Force which has been set up in the wake of the national emergency has a three-fold programme production, mass education and village defence.

Co-operation

The Co-operative Movement continued to play a vital and important role in the economy of the State. Apart from the numerical expansion of the different types of Co-operatives in the sectors of Credit, Marketing, Processing, Farming, Consumers, Housing and other miscellaneous types of activities there was a visible improvement in the tone of the working of the Co-operatives.

In the Credit Sector, the District Central Co-operative Banks issued short term and medium term credit to the tune of Rs. 18.47 crores up to 30th June 1965 and it has been programmed to issue about Rs. 25 crores before the close of the present plan period. Under long term credit important policy-decisions have been taken by Government. With the conversion of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank into the Central Land Development Co-operative Bank, emphasis is now being placed on the aspects of development and agricultural production in place of the erstwhile system of giving predominance to issue of loans for redemption of debts. By a recent order of Government, the issue of Taccavi loans for digging of

Irrigation wells has been entirely entrusted to the Mysore Central Land Development Bank. The procedure of issue of loans has also been substantially simplified.

The policy of procurement of food-grains through Co-operatives has been continued. During the current year, the Co-operative in spite of several handicaps were able to procure 6.78 lakhs quintal of paddy and 2.86 lakhs quintal of jowar, accounting for a total value of Rs. 4.46 crores.

In the Consumers' Sector also, tangible results have been achieved. Besides the 13 Wholesale Stores as many as 792 Primary Consumers' Stores are functioning in the State. The Wholesale Stores had a sales turnover of nearly Rs. 7 crores.

Co-operative Sugar Factories continued to work satisfactory and their production of Sugar was on the increase. Licence for one more Sugar Factory has been issued to the Bidar Co-operative Sugar Factory. The Gowribidanur Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., will go into production very shortly. Four Co-operative Spinning mills are in various stages of progress.

Co-operative Education is being imparted effectively under the aegis of the Mysore State Co-operative Union. Beside 5 Training Schools which are being managed by the Mysore State Co-operative Union, the member education programme received extra-ordinary impetus and as many as 23,119 members and office-bearers were trained during this year. Similar programmes are on the anvil for the next year also.

The Regulated Markets and the Warehouses have greatly helped the agriculturists to market their produce to their best advantage at the proper time.

There are 88 main Regulated Markets and 66 Sub-Markets now functioning in almost all the important assembling centres.

Power

Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of Hydro-Electric Power Development. In Tungabhadra Left Bank, the third of the three units of 9,000 kws. is expected to be commissioned shortly. In Sharavati Valley Hydro-Electric Project, I Stage, the entire works on the installation of 2 units, each of 89,100 kws. have been completed and the units commissioned in January 1965 and June 1965 respectively.

The total installed capacity of all generating stations in the Mysore State is 4,32,000 kws.. As demand for power in the State is on the increase, the second stage of the Sharavati Valley Hydel Project which involves addition of 6 units of 89,100 kws. each has also been taken up. The first unit of the second stage is expected to be commissioned during April-May 1966. Investigation of the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project has been completed and the Project report is under preparation. Varahi and other Hydro-Electric Projects are under investigation.

The *per capita* consumption of electricity which is 49 kws. at present is expected to go up to 200 kws. by the end of the Fourth Plan. In order to facilitate distribution of these large quantities of power, the Mysore State

Electricity Board has drawn up a programme for a number of sub-stations and an extensive net-work of transmission lines. So far, 5,145 villages have been electrified and 36,402 irrigation pumps energised; the target for 1966-67 is an additional 800 villages and 16,000 irrigation pump-sets.

Industries

The Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., Calcutta, is setting up an Aluminium smelter plant, of an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes, near Belgaum City. The land has been selected by the Company and water, power and other facilities are being made available. The factory is expected to commence production by the middle of 1967.

The New Government Electric Factory, which was so far being run as a departmental industrial concern, has now been converted into a Joint Stock Company. The N.G.E.F. Ltd., which has a current technical collaboration agreement with the A.E.G. of West Germany, is licensed to produce transformers, motors, switch-gears and switch-boards. The production of transformers and switch-boards has already commenced.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, has secured an Industrial Licence for expanding its capacity from 1,500 tonnes to 6,000 tonnes per annum.

Licence has been obtained by the Government Porcelain Factory to increase the production of insulators to 5,000 tonnes. Installation and erection works have been taken up to expand and diversify the production.

Work relating to the production of special and alloy Steels by the Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi, has been going on apace. Licence has been obtained for the expansion of pig iron production by 1,20,000 tonnes and the implementation has been taken up.

Eight Industrial Estates consisting of a total number of 82 factory sheds have been completed at Bangalore, Ramanagaram, Harihar, Hubli, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and Mangalore. Of the Industrial Estates taken up at K.G.F., Bijapur, Mercara, Jamkhandi, Mangalore, Bellary, Shiralkoppa, Chickmagalore, Dandeli, Tumkur and Kadur during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66, four have been completed in Bijapur, Jamkhandi, Shiralkoppa and Mercara.

Communications

The Plan targets under communications have been exceeded under all items, specially under the Rural Communications Programme. The West Coast Road and the Ore Carrying Roads and National Highway No. 13 have made good progress.

Ports

The development of Mangalore Port as an all-weather Major Port has already commenced at Panambur, six miles north of the existing Port. The work on the preliminaries has made good progress while work on staff quarters has been completed. The remaining important ports are Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur and Malpe. It is the intention of Government to develop Karwar into an all-weather Intermediate Port and Honavar,

Coondapur and Malpe as fair-weather Intermediate Ports, while Bhatkal, Tadri and Belekeri are to be developed as important minor ports. The first stage development works of Karwar port are nearing completion and the second stage development is under scrutiny by the Government of India.

Administration of Justice

To meet the needs of the public, three new District Courts have been established with effect from the 1st November 1965 at Mandya, Hassan and Chickmagalur.

Legislation

A number of Bills already placed before you will come up for your detailed consideration during this Session. In addition, Government propose to place before you the following Bills :—

1. The Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1966.
2. The Mysore Urban Land Tax Bill, 1966.
3. The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
4. The Mysore Education Cess Bill, 1966.
5. The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
6. The Mysore Secondary Education Examination Board Bill, 1966.

7. The Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

8. The Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

9. The Mysore Prohibition of Beggary (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1966.

10. The Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

11. The Mysore Urban Development Board Bill, 1966.

From what I have enumerated above, you have a heavy programme before you. But I have no doubt that experienced as you are in parliamentary work, you will be able to deal with it adequately and expeditiously. Let me conclude by welcoming you all once again and extending to you my best wishes for a successful Session and a New Year of continued achievement.

The Address concluded at Fifty Minutes past One of the Clock and the Governor left the Assembly Chamber in procession.